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The Egyptian Gazette

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The Egyptian Gazette
The English Daily Newspaper, Established 1830.
Editor and Manager — R. SNELLING
Price: ONE PIASTRE TARIFF.
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1906.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PROTEGES.

It would be almost incredible, if the information did not come from himself, that the English Home Secretary should be ignorant whether thirty French Anarchists have or have not recently obtained entrance into Great Britain by the simple expedient of declaring themselves political refugees. Sir William Evans Gordon has not at his disposal the means of information naturally possessed by a Minister, but he appears to be pretty sure of his facts, and the Home Secretary, the man who of all others ought to be the most fully informed in the country on such a matter, has to content himself with the easy argument that "facts are not accurately stated," and is officially in complete ignorance of the arrival, the character, or the purpose of these men. In face of the recrudescence of the abominable doctrines of anarchy, and of the frightful example we have so recently had of what it means in practice, it was surely the special duty of the Minister charged with the administration of the Aliens Act to see that the asylum provided by England is not abused. Mr. Gladstone, however, appears to take a different view of his responsibilities, and is in a fair way to make himself responsible for a great invasion of processions, panders, prostitute papers, and assassins. In some cases— we judge by his own statements—he causes them to receive a benevolent warning from the British authorities that they really ought not to ply their particular trades in England and that he will have to be quite harsh with them if they do. He disapproves, wonderful to relate of this practice of pauper aliens borrowing a five-pound note in order to satisfy the im-

migration officers that they are in possession of visible means of subsistence, but his heart fails him when it comes to the point of actually deporting a Polish woman convicted of solicitation in the streets of London; while as for the invading Anarchists, he is still "making inquiries." How these interesting people must bless and most laugh at the tender-hearted, timorous Minister who rules the Home Office just now!

The allegations made by Sir William Evans Gordon are quite specific, and we only hope he will not desist from questioning Mr. Gladstone on the subject before he has succeeded in rousing him to some sense of his duty. We may be pretty sure that these allegations have at least a substantial basis, or else Mr. Gladstone would not content himself with so banal a criticism as that they are "not accurately stated," but would contradict them at once. If he really does not know whether thirty notorious French Anarchists have recently entered Great Britain or not at Newhaven he is worse served by his police than any Home Secretary who ever lived, and we simply decline to believe that the French and English police are so utterly incompetent for their duties as to be without information on a movement of such dimensions on the part of the most dangerous and desperate of the enemies of society. Mr. Gladstone may see fit for purposes of his own to maintain an official ignorance, but we hope his interrogators will not rest until they have extracted from him a statement as to what information, if any, has been furnished him on the subject by the police. What his motives may be for evading, or trying to evade the issue we neither know nor care. He may fear the personal vengeance of his proteges if he disturbs their very unstable equilibrium, or he may be in dread of the political consequences of resolute action. So far as the country is concerned, the effect is pretty much the same in either case, for London is made the dumping-ground for the vilest scoundrels in Europe, who come there under his eyes to foul us with their filth. The present Government is not usually classed among the Vortebornes, but we do at least want some sort of backbone in the Home Office; and if Mr. Gladstone is unable to develop an organ of that kind, the sooner he gives place to some less mollescent personage the better for the country and for his own peace of mind. After all, even in the Radical party, there are men who are not afraid to "make their will and do their duty," and to risk even the denunciations of the Forwards in order to keep England fairly clean.

Very possibly it is not want of courage, personal or political, which tries Mr. Gladstone's hands, but only a blind attachment to the idea of England as the asylum for the oppressed. If it be so, the case is made no better, for assuredly no Anarchist will for a moment credit him with any sentiment but fear. Any sort of gratitude is unknown to these vermin, to whom vanity and the blood lust are the only springs of action. We have been told again and again that English immunity—not so very complete after all—from Anarchist attempts has been due to the toleration which has been shown to those who profess these diabolical opinions. How little there is to build upon in such a theory is shown by the fact that those England as the place in which to hatch one of their most atrocious plots, and that its object was an English Princess, whom they proposed to blow limb from limb upon her wedding day. Such immunity as we possess is due to the fact that, with all its faults, the Metropolitan Police manages to keep a sharp eye on these wretches, and that we have not hitherto been afflicted with Home Secretaries of the type of Mr. Herbert Gladstone. If he proceeds as he is doing we shall not enjoy our immunity for long. As it is, foreign nations justly reproach us with permitting the enemies of the human race to make the capital of our Empire not only their refuge but their base. Incitement to murder and glorification of the murderers are to be found every day in sheets which are published in London, but of which, because they are invariably printed in Ysdeutsch, the general public knows nothing. Mr. Gladstone, however, is not the general public, and he has plenty of subordinates to whom this jargon is perfectly familiar. Yet, with the knowledge which he must have, or, at the least, could have at the cost of the most superficial inquiry, he presumes to exercise a dispensing power in regard to the one Act which is our security against the invasion of disease, prostitution, and anarchy, and does not even take the trouble to find out whether the thirty Frenchmen who have landed at Newhaven are or are not the advocates of the most abominable crimes, and the accomplices of the most fiendish criminals.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Plague. No case of plague has been reported during the past two days. One recovery took place at Samalout yesterday.

The Brindisi Mail. The mail from Europe, via Brindisi and Port Said, will arrive at Alexandria at 3.5 p.m. to-day and will be ready for distribution at 4.30 p.m.

Hasan Bey Wassouf's Case. It is reported that Hassan Bey Wassouf, ex-Moudir of Ghirgeh, will be released from prison at the end of this month, his health having broken down.

Al Azhar. The Sheikh of El Azhar University has drawn up a series of regulations to be observed by visitors, which are to be submitted to the approval of the Ministry of the Interior.

Mixed Courts. It is said that the Council of Ministers has requested the Judicial Adviser (who left yesterday for England) to select a Portuguese judge for the Mixed Tribunals on his way.

Urbanora. The management of Urbanora have kindly offered to devote to-morrow's session to the Alexandria foundlings and the inmates of the orphanages. The general public will therefore not be admitted.

Virtus Rewarded. The Government has granted a reward of £E 75 to Aboon Eisha Hamad, sheikh of the El Djisawi Bedonins, who repulsed an attack made by an armed gang and arrested one of them. His son was killed in the affray.

Burned to Death. On the evening of the 18th inst., a native girl of Toukh, while pouring petroleum into a stove, set her clothes on fire and received such severe burns that she succumbed to her injuries in a few hours. The fire spread and destroyed several houses before being put out.

Outrage at Fashn. An outrage is reported from Fashn, where shots were fired at the assistant station master, Ismail Effendi Ali, and at a pointsman while on duty on the night of June 17. Ismail Effendi received a severe wound, the pointsman, Tahami Gidawi by name, getting off with slight injuries. Both have been sent off to the Government Hospital at Beni Souef and an official enquiry has been opened into the case.

£1,000 Damages. The French Consular Court in Cairo has condemned the Cairo Gas Company to pay Mr. A. Samuelsen, of the Mixed Tribunals, the sum of fr. 25,000 as damages for injuries received by the plaintiff in 1904. Mr. Samuelsen, while walking out at night, fell into a trench, which the Gas Company had dug across a road to repair some leakages in the gas-pipes, and which was marked by no lantern or sign.

An Unpleasant Experience. The passengers by the fast train leaving Bab el Louk Station, Cairo, at 7.30 p.m. yesterday had the unpleasant experience of a complete breakdown at Saïda Zenab station. Here they waited and waited till some impatient spirits left the train and trudged home. Others continued to wait till the arrival of a relief train, which brought them to Helouan at an unearthly hour. A contemporary states that the coal had been forgotten!

Stowaway's Splendour. King Siowath, of Cambodia, who, as announced by Havas to-day, has arrived at Paris, was surrounded by his Ministers and retainers when the French officials went on board the ship to welcome him at Marseilles. He wore a smoking jacket, silk knee breeches, and a sword, the hilt of which was of gold set with diamonds. His hat was of a bowler shape, the sides looped up with a golden cockade, the colours of his kingdom being set out in precious stones. Near the potentate, says the "Chronicle's" correspondent, were his three personal attendants. One carried a golden cigarette case with the King's initials in diamonds, a second bore a matchbox set with rubies, while the third carried a golden spittoon for his Majesty's exclusive use.

Berlitz Schools of Languages. 235 BRANCHES. French, German, Italian, Greek, Arabic, etc. Private Lessons, Residence Lessons, taught by Native Masters.

EDEN PALACE HOTEL, CAIRO. NOTED FOR ITS EXCELLENT CUISINE. ELABORATE LIGHT, LIFFT.

CARLTON HOTEL. BULKLEY (near Alexandria). Half way to San Stefano.

HAMLEN'S FASHIONABLE HOTEL. PATRONISED BY THE ELITE. Full Pensions from P.T. 50 a day. Visitors from Cairo alight at El-Dokki station.

BECK & CO'S PILSENER BEER. BEER BREWERY. FEARS NO HONEST COMPETITION FOR QUALITY.

UM RUS GOLD MINES. Mr. Harvey, presiding at the meeting of the Um Rus Gold Mines of Egypt (Limited), said that gold mining was very speculative, and that they had no reason whatever to doubt that they would come out all right in the end.

THE SUCRERIES. The Hon. A. J. Davey, M. Tornyck, and M. Arbib have resigned their positions as directors of the Société des Sucreries et de la Raffinerie d'Egypte.

EGYPT & LEVANT STEAMSHIP CO. We understand that the Egypt and Levant Steamship Co. has just acquired a new steamer of 6,000 tons dead-weight for £37,500, or about £6.30 per ton.

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DENISHWAI OUTRAGE.

PROGRESS OF THE ENQUIRY.

CAPT. BULL'S BODY EXHUMED.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Denishwai, Tuesday. Two of the guns taken from the British officers have been discovered in the house of a native of Denishwai who had not yet been put under arrest, and is said to have assisted the authorities with information as to the participants in the affray.

Late on Sunday evening Mr. Macbell and a British doctor arrived at the Mounted Infantry camp, and after an interview with the officer in command proceeded to the El Shohada police outpost, where the Moudir, the Chef du Parquet, and the Secretary of the Parquet were awaiting them and passed the night there.

Returning to the Denishwai outrage, a British officer who formed one of the party on the 13th and Capt. Bostock, R.A.M.C., were confronted with 52 natives of the village and identified two more, among them the man in whose house two guns were found.

Mr. Macbell, the Moudir of Menoufieh province, and the Chef du Parquet leave to-night for Shihin-el-Kom, where the trial will probably take place on Sunday. The police detachment sent down from Cairo has returned.

To discover whether there were any grounds for the belief that sparks from a gun could ignite a "girn" at a distance even less than that which separated the British officers from the "girn" which caught fire on the 13th inst., the authorities tried the experiment of detaching soldiers to fire at a pile of corn at a distance of 60 metres.

The Municipality of Nicosia has lately brought itself before the public eye and has given evidence of a somewhat unusual public spirit. It has erected several fine, brilliant lamps in the principal streets of the town and the public are duly grateful for its action.

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CAIRO RAILWAY STATION.

AN INNOVATION.

COMPLETE SYSTEM OF ELECTRIC SIGNALLING.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Friday last will for ever be a red-letter day in the history of railway and electrical enterprise in Africa, for on that day the work of fitting the Cairo station of the State Railways with a complete system of electric signalling was finished.

As stated in our previous article, the system adopted at Cairo is that known as the Westinghouse electro-pneumatic signalling system, and it is one that is yearly obtaining higher and fuller recognition as in every way one of the most efficient methods of providing for the increasing exigencies of the railway services of the world.

Under the old system of signals the alteration of each signal and the accompanying points demanded the services of a number of men situated in different parts of the station and working and operating the signals and points as far as could be obtained in harmony with the other.

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NOTES FROM CYPRUS.

NICOSIA-LARNACA RAILWAY.

BONDED STORES FOR FAMAGUSTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Larnaca, June 7. There is a rumour, which is credibly received, that the projected railway line from Nicosia to Larnaca is again under the consideration of the Colonial Office.

Another project, of which there is some talk, is that of forming a Bonded Warehouse at Famagusta. This was a favourite scheme of the late High Commissioner, Sir W. Haynes Smith, but up to the present time no definite steps, beyond the accumulation, presumably, of data and general information bearing on the subject, have been taken.

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RAINS OF NILE BASIN.

SURVEY DEPARTMENT REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

We have received from the Survey Department a valuable and interesting report drawn up by Capt. Lyons on the rains in the Nile Basin in 1905. The following summary of the results obtained is quoted from the report:

In 1905 the collection of data concerning the rainfall within the Nile Basin was extended more widely, and a number of new rain-gauge stations were established. Besides this, a number of posts throughout the Sudan, at which no measurements of the rainfall are made, furnished fortnightly returns showing the days on which light, moderate, or heavy rain fell.

The Egyptian and Sudan stations at which the rainfall is measured only number 31, the remainder being situated in the neighbouring territories of Erythraea, Uganda, British East Africa, German East Africa, and British Central Africa, from all of which information has been most generously supplied.

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PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

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TO-DAY'S TELEGRAMS.

BIELOSTOK MASSACRES.

WORSE THAN ODESSA.

QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN UNDERSTANDING IMPOSSIBLE.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 19.

Three Duma delegates who have gone to Bielostok state that the massacre is worse than that of Odessa.

LONDON, June 19.

The great Jewish financial houses are moving most actively to prevent a recurrence of the massacres. Lord Rothschild has interviewed Sir E. Grey.

LONDON, June 19.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Sir E. Grey stated, in reply to a question, that he could not make representations to Russia, and that it was premature to ask the Admiralty to alter the arrangements for the visit of the Fleet to Kronstadt.

After a prolonged discussion the closure resolution was adopted by 362 votes to 121. Mr. Asquith has intimated that the Government desired to adjourn on the 4th August.

LONDON, June 19.

Papers of all shades urge the impossibility of an Anglo-Russian understanding in view of the massacres at Bielostok. They sympathize with the Laborites' demand to cancel the Kronstadt demonstration.

The "Daily Telegraph" expresses the hope that no further loan will be granted to Russia.

EDUCATION BILL.

NON-CONFORMISTS' PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

LONDON, June 19.

Mr. Birrell received a Non-Conformist deputation who threatened to continue passive resistance, unless Clause No. 4 of the Education Bill was withdrawn.

AUSTRIA AT ALGERIENS.

VIENNA, June 19.

Before the Commission of Foreign Affairs of the Hungarian Delegation Count Golchowski refuted criticisms and made the apology of Austria's role at Algiers. The Commission rejected a vote of censure and passed the Budget.

FRENCH CHAMBER.

PARIS, June 19.

Continuing his speech in the Chamber of Deputies, M. Clemenceau defended the liberty of labour. He will realise the reforms demanded successively, but not collectively. The Chamber voted the postponing of his speech.

KING OF CAMBODIA IN PARIS

PARIS, June 19.

King Sisowath of Cambodia has arrived and paid a visit to M. Fallières.

IN MEMORIAM.

LONDON, June 19.

The King and the Prince of Wales were represented at an impressive service in St. Paul's Cathedral in memory of Mr. Seddon.

HOME CRICKET.

LONDON, June 19.

Cricket. Tonbridge. Kent v. Hampshire. Kent won by an innings and twelve runs. Bradford. Yorkshire v. Essex. Yorkshire won by nine wickets.

Derby. Derbyshire v. Warwickshire. Warwickshire won by an innings and sixteen runs. Bristol. Gloucestershire v. Surrey. Surrey won by an innings and 92 runs.

Leicester. Leicestershire v. Notts. Notts won by ten wickets. London. Crystal Palace. Cambridge University v. Grace's Eleven. Cambridge won by an innings and 41 runs.

RACING.

LONDON, June 19.

Ascot Stakes. Pradella 1, Outbreak 2, Salt-petre 3. Cup betting: 100 to 14 against Dinford. 8 to 1 Ravilious. 9 to 1 Rievaulx. 10 to 1 East and King Charles. 100 to 8 Ritobie.

ZULU REBELS ATTACK STORE

CONVOY CAPTURED.

DURBAN, June 19.

Eight of Dinizulu's indunas have arrived at Pietermaritzburg.

DURBAN, June 19.

Zulu rebels attacked a store near Mapumula during the night, and killed the owner and wounded two troopers. They captured a convoy of 7 waggons in the same district. One trooper was wounded and another is missing.

REVOLT IN FRENCH CONGO.

WHITE AGENT MURDERED.

BOMA, June 19.

The natives in the Kwango district have revolted. Many factories have been looted, and a white agent has been murdered and another wounded.

PREMIER AND CHINESE LABOUR.

RECEIVES DEPUTATION.

LONDON, June 19.

Radical dissatisfaction with the Chinese policy of the Government culminated yesterday, when a deputation to Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, representing 166 Commons, demanded the stoppage of the importation of Chinese to the Rand and the deportation of those already there.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, replying in general terms, said that if it were necessary, the Government would issue a clearer repatriation proclamation, but it could not, in any case, agree to the experiment being unduly prolonged.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Table with columns for Direction of wind, Force of Anemometer, State of Sea, Barometer corrected, Evaporation, State of Clouds, etc.

OTHER STATIONS.

Table with columns for Stations, Max. temp., Min. temp., etc.

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Table with columns for Stations, Barom., Wind, Temp., State of Sea.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Table with columns for Phases of the Moon, Rise a.m., Set p.m.

Advertisement for LAXATIVE AS A LOZENGES, featuring a picture of the product box.

Purgatif idéal rafraîchissant et grand dépuratif du sang...

LANCASTER HOUSE, CAIRO. SHARMA BAROU EL MOYA. Comfortable apartments, with or without board.

GREEK FLEET LOTTERY

A GENEROUS PRIZE WINNER.

The first prize of £4,000 in the lottery for the Greek National Fleet has for some months been without an owner...

BETHLEHEM VERSUS GREENWICH

At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences, says the "Temps," M. Darboux read a letter from a correspondent who called attention to the defective situation of Greenwich Observatory...

AN ANGLO-FRENCH EXHIBITION.

Apart from the participation of France in the international exhibition which will be opened at Dublin in May 1907...

PASSENGERS LIST.

DEPARTURES. Per S.S. Schleswig, leaving Alexandria to-day for Naples and Marseilles: Adli Pacha Yeghen, Mme. Adli Pacha Yeghen, Mr. and Mme. Aboutaleb el Chebat, Mr. Antoine Amato, Habib Bey Azar, Mms. Philippe Back, Mr. B. Brown, Mr. E.J. Bucher, Mr. and Mme. Joseph Barki, Mr. and Mme. E. Casdagli, Mr. Alexandre Casdagli, Mr. Emu. Casdagli, Chakour Pacha, Ahmed Conlonssi Bey, Mr. and Mme. Cl. Castro, Mr. de Cham berlain, Mr. and Mme. Cheror, Mr. Carpi, Ahmed Djaleidin Pacha, Madame Camille Dumont, Père Giuseppe Dieb, Mr. H. Erbe, Mohamed Bey Efflaton, Mr. F. Francis, Ibrahim Bey Farid, Mr. H. Freeman, M. H. Goldenthal, Mr. H. M. Gutmann, Dr. Leon Gattinas, Mr. De Hoff, Consul F. Hall w'g Hilmi Bey, Habib Hani, Abl. Ha Hilmi, Mr. and Mme R. Kirchmayer, Mr. K. Kemmler, Mr. and Mme Kübrit, Mr. and Mme Th. Kraus, Mr. E. Kaufman, Mr. A. H. McKegg, Mme and Mlle Lazzarini, Dr. James Love, Mr. Della Ludas, Hassan Bey Morad, Mahmood Moharrem Roustoun Bey, Mr. Gaston Mog, Mostapha Pacha Kamel, Mns Millersy, Ibrahim Bey Orphi, Mns Ibrahim Bey Orphi, Mme Petit, Mr. Riz Bey Yeghen, Mr. Raouf Bey Sabit, Mr. Rosano, Mr. P. Randle, Mr. Alfred Stagni, Mr. and Mme Saleh Sabit Pacha, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Shams, Mr. Michel P. Salvago, Mr. and Mme. Gamil Bey Sabit, Mr. Robert Stabile, Mr. Kerim Bey Sabat, Mr. and Mme Schilling, Mlle Stanislaw Stepanka, Mr. N. Shams, Mr. G. M. Schiss, Mr. Paul Trad, Mr. C. Tchibandjian, Dr. and Mme Wildt, Monsieur and Madame Saad Zaglou Bey, Mr. Uriel Behar, Mr. l'ingénieur Naef.

Par le paquebot poste Niger des Messageries Maritimes arrivé hier de Marseille avec à bord: Mps de Lawson, Tewfik El Arab Bey, Mr. E. Bouam, Mns Trapani, Nstemint, Mr. H. Hemaal, Mr. Desortiaux Mme et Mlle Barry, Mme Lelevre, Mr. H. S. Job, Mr. P. Green, Mr. Louis Hesse, Mr. and Mme Mlle Barzghi, Mr. Girling, Mr. Picard, Mr. P. Djoher et 10 passagers de 3me classe et 13 de 4me classe.

The Charbiel Land Company. M.M. les Actionnaires de THE GHARRIBI LAND COMPANY, sont invités à effectuer le premier versement de £1, par action, le 30 Juin au Siège Social 9, Square Kantar el-Dikkeh on à l'Anglo-Egyptian Bank, au Caire.

Administration des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Egyptien. L'Administration des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public que le Bureau Télégraphique de Ras-Bar sera ouvert à partir du 20 Juin courant.

AVIS. L'Administration des Télégraphes de l'Etat a l'honneur de porter à la connaissance du Public que le Bureau Télégraphique de Ras-Bar sera ouvert à partir du 20 Juin courant.

Societe Internationale des Employes D'ALEXANDRIE.

BUREAU DE PLACEMENT

Comptable expérimenté ayant des heures disponibles désire tenir des Livres ou donner des leçons à des conditions avantageuses. Une grande maison anglaise de commerce à Alexandrie demande un caissier apprenti connaissant l'anglais. La même maison demande un bon employé connaissant aussi l'anglais pour sa succursale au Caire. Une maison de Nouveautés demande un sous-chef boucier. Une autre grande maison de détail demande un employé expérimenté très bien le ryon chemiserie et bonnetterie, et sachant le français et l'italien. Très belle situation. Une maison de Port-Saïd demande un jeune homme connaissant bien le travail de bureau en général, les langues allemande et française, et si possible quelques notions d'anglais; il aurait à assister à l'expédition des bateaux comme "shipping clerk." Deux employés de grande Maison de Banque, disposant de quelques heures par jour, demandent à tenir des livres de commerce. Bonne références. Un bon placier, sa besoin comptable, connaissant le français, l'italien, l'allemand, l'arabe et le turc demande emploi. Caissier comptable connaissant le français, l'anglais, le grec, le turc et l'arménien demande emploi. On demande un employé pour diriger imprimerie. Un bon encaisseur, connaissant la vente des drogues, cherche place, bonnes références. Un professeur d'écriture demande place et a besoin à donner des leçons domicile. On demande un imprimeur pour Suez pour diriger une imprimerie âgé de 20 et 30 ans, connaissant les langues. Une Maison de Commissions, demande un bon placier connaissant l'Arabe et diverses langues, bon traitement. On demande pour Port-Saïd un jeune homme de vingt ans environ, connaissant le français et l'anglais et ayant travaillé dans une librairie; le logement est fourni par la maison. Adresser demande avec références ainsi que les appointements désirés.

Municipalité d'Alexandrie.

AVIS. La Municipalité met en adjudication les travaux d'une route à la Halte Cléopâtre à Rameh. Le cautionnement est fixé à L.E. 15. Le cahier des charges est déposé au Bureau de la Voirie où il peut être consulté par les intéressés tous les jours de 9 h. à midi; les jours fériés exceptés. Les offres devront être adressées sous pli cacheté à Monsieur l'Administrateur de la Municipalité avant le 26 courant. Elles pourront également être déposées en séance de la Députation le même jour à 5 h. p.m. L'enveloppe devra porter en outre la mention: "Sous-mission pour empiérement d'une route à la Halte Cléopâtre." Le cautionnement ou le reçu d'une banque, d'après les conditions du cahier des charges, devra être remis séparément au Service de la Comptabilité Générale avant l'ouverture des offres et au plus tard le 26 courant à midi. Toute offre qui ne remplira pas les conditions ci-dessus sera écartée.

Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette."

The Commercial and Financial Supplement of the "Egyptian Gazette" is published at midday every Saturday in time for the Anetrian Lloyd's mail. The supplement contains exhaustive and important reviews of the cotton market, stock and share markets, with all the latest statistics up to the evening of the preceding day, complete tabular forms of the various market fluctuations, and the copies of the official telegrams of the Liverpool Cotton Association, etc., etc. Subscription for one year P.T. 100 (inclusive of postage in Egypt. For abroad the postage is P.T. 10 extra). For further particulars apply to the Manager "Egyptian Gazette."

ENGLISH MADE PETROLEUM ENGINES. FOR PUMPING WATER IRRIGATION. ELECTRIC LIGHTING WORKING MILLS AND DRIVING MACHINERY. THOROUGHLY RELIABLE. EASY TO MANAGE. SIMPLE AND DURABLE.

Advertisement for J. & F. HOWARD, BEDFORD, ENGLAND, featuring a picture of a steam engine.

Advertisement for RONCEGNO, Austria; South Tirol; 3 1/2 hours from Verona; 1 1/2 from Trent Trent-Roncegno rail; 2000 feet. MODERN HEALTH RESORT. GRAND HOTEL DES BAINS. PARK HOTEL.

Advertisement for ROSE'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL. HEALTH IN THE LIME FRUIT. The best and purest Beverage for Hot Weather.

Advertisement for McLAREN'S STEAM PLOUGHS. SUITABLE FOR EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SOIL AND CROP. J. & H. McLAREN, MIDLAND ENGINE WORKS, LEEDS, ENGLAND.

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MAKING THE SOLDIER.

HIS PHYSICAL DRILL.

BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. A. DAVEY.

Many years ago Lord Wolsey, in a public speech, dwelt on the importance of not harassing the soldier. Upon that text a "Times" correspondent sent a letter from India calling attention to the Army Medical Blue book for 1876, in which there is an Appendix (No. 6), giving a full account of a particular system of Army training which really serves to harass the soldier to a degree. He is not only harassed, but injured in health, by this system of training. Much attention just now is being given to the question of Army efficiency, and it seems, therefore, opportune to call attention once again to this matter.

The indictment in the Blue book is a serious one. Indeed, its very seriousness, probably, has much to do with the fact that no military notice has been taken of it. The allegation is that there is in the training of recruits a practice which, while intended to benefit them on their own account, and for the service of the State, is calculated to defeat those ends, instead of favouring them. The Blue-book quoted claims to be an explanation of the enormous waste of the Army, and that the claim has some foundation is justified by the fact that it finds a place, and is propounded in an official book. Either it should not be there at all, or, being there, it should be treated seriously. Never, however, some thirty years have elapsed, and nothing has been done to remedy an officially admitted evil.

The evil is this, that the drill sergeant interferes with the natural breathing of the men under his command by directing them to expand the chest when there is no physiological demand for such expansion. This demand arises naturally as the result of active exercise, but in the standing attitude of attention, when no active physical exercise is taking place, this expansion of the chest is ordered just the same.

Colonel Pollock, who has under training one hundred men at Honslow—men who are not Army recruits, but who are undergoing a military training—has decided to omit the injurious item of the training condemned in the Blue-book, and to allow his men perfect freedom as to their breathing. The argument has appealed to him. He has recognized that, as a military horse can be trained to do all that is required of it—its breathing being a matter of no concern to the authorities—so can a man be made to do all that is ever likely to be required of him in hard work and military exercises, while leaving his breathing to take care of itself. The horse is improved; that is, trained. The man, by having his attention directed to his breathing (which should be automatically regulated) is injured. The invaliding returns prove this.

The desertion of young recruits, who are "harassed"—indeed, the word is far too mild—by the disease-producing and foolish process which they undergo emphasises the fact. And it will be said here that the more loyal and faithfully a man obeys the order for "developing his chest"—as the process is called—the more severely does he suffer. In a word, the drill sergeant's chest-swelling system is a superstition, and, like most superstitions, only does harm. Anyone who likes to experience the distress induced by this chest-swelling, as inflicted on soldiers (that is, on those of them who obey), can prove the matter for himself. Military drill, of which we have heard so much lately, and which is so much demanded and belauded, would be the excellent thing it is held to be, if only it were purged of this chest-swelling.

What, then, is wrong about chest-swelling? The full answer is in Appendix No. 6 of the Army Medical Blue-book for 1876. Only a certain one can be given here. Briefly it is this: that the expansion of the chest, as carried out in the Army, produces a disturbance of the balance which exists in health between the pulmonary and the systemic circulation. In a soldier who is faithfully standing with his chest expanded in the attitude of "attention," the act of inspiration does not give place to a properly-performed expiration because the chest has to be kept "expanded." Now expiration is as necessary and as physiological an act as inspiration. The former should be as deep as the latter, and under natural condi-

tions, being automatically regulated, is so. In this artificial system the aid to the pulmonary circulation which expiration gives is to a great extent withheld, and consequently the right cavities of the heart become over-filled from the system veins, while the left cavities are receiving less arterial blood for distribution to the system. Breathlessness and distress, according to the degree of this disturbance of balance, are an inevitable result.

Distress signifies strain on heart and lung. The latest edition of the "Syllabus of Physical Exercises for use in Public Elementary Schools" admits this (page 25), yet advises this straining attitude of attention. Strain on heart and lungs means changes in those organs, for by such strain there is established a disturbance of the balance between the pulmonary and the systemic circulation—a balance which exists in proper health. And so cardiac hypertrophy, commencing in the right side, is set up, with irritability of the heart, and breathlessness on slight exertion. It may be well here to quote from a recent comment made by Professor Arthur Keith, Lecturer on Anatomy in the London Hospital Medical College (University of London), concerning the injury done the soldier by the system of drill which includes artificial chest expansion. He says:—

"I found recently (some three years ago), when giving a lecture at Toynbee Hall, that the models which had been provided for me from the Army Medical Corps could not take an abdominal breath. They had absolutely lost the normal manner of breathing. They were emphysematous, although young. The elastic tissue of their lungs, so essential for a free pulmonary circulation, was more or less destroyed, and all the conditions of cardiac hypertrophy were present. Scientific investigations have proved that the muscles and the respiratory movements help to carry on the systemic circulation to a greater extent than was formerly thought. In fishes, the whole systemic circulation is so carried on. By the artificial chest-expansion drill, the heart has the burden of the whole circulation thrown on it. I found that the two 'models' were typical of what was produced by such 'training.' Poor devils! they are maimed, not trained."

Regarding the direct waste of the Army, we have to face the terrible fact that out of 28,000 men, in 1901, 9,000, all but sixteen, had disappeared in twelve months. Surely it is worth while to inquire into all possible causes of this waste—a waste by invaliding and desertion. The "United Service Gazette" points to the fact that desertions are most frequent among recruits of less than three months' service. Discontent and disease lead, respectively, to desertion and invaliding. Men whose inclination would be to stick to their new calling, if they were physically comfortable in it, desert. They are, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, better off in the Army in many respects than they were before joining it. But they simply cannot stand the drill. Few are aware that what a man means when he says he could not stand the discipline is that he could not stand the distress, the breathlessness, the great physical strain of recruit training.

As to invaliding of young soldiers, this is in the main for one class of disease—viz., circulatory, or heart and lung troubles, evidenced by breathlessness and palpitation of the heart on slight exertion, which makes man useless for work. There can, of course, be smartness, real manliness, uniformity and discipline, without injury. Unluckily, increased chest-measurement, to be arrived at in the wrong way, has got hold of the military mind. That way is to produce emphysema of the lungs, and, as Professor Keith has stated, more or less destruction of the elastic power of recoil of the lungs and of the chest-walls, by which the act of expiration is accomplished. Boers, Japanese, Zulus know nothing of this foolish chest-swelling. They practise things they have to do in the field in the face of the enemy. They are not to be found demanding the most important organs of their bodies, the soundness of which it should be the object of all training to preserve. But this thing, this superstition, is deeply rooted in the English military mind.

It is, perhaps, needless to suggest that in the stress of battle chest-swelling is a disadvantage. A man taking what cover he can to fire at his enemy has no use for chest-swelling. We want soldiers, not dolls; and it seems plain, from Colonel Pollock's interim reports, that he is making neither invalids nor deserters, but keen, enthusiastic, efficient soldiers, because he is not interfering with nature; he is giving his men such work to do as soldiers, when passed by the medical officer, are certified as being fit to perform. ("Pall Mall Gazette.")

THE RIGHT HON. R. J. SEDDON AND NEW ZEALAND.

(SPECIAL TO THE "GAZETTE")

The sudden death of the New Zealand Premier is a loss not only to Maoriland, but to the whole British Empire. By the strong individuality and force of his character his name had become synonymous with all that is now summed up in the word Imperialism. On more than one occasion, notably during the South African War, the New Zealand Premier showed that he had no hesitation not only in proclaiming to all the world the faith that was in him, but also sufficient initiative to give practical proof of that fervent patriotism which found so ready a response in the hearts of his people.

The importance of New Zealand in Imperial questions is not to be measured by the standard of her present population. New Zealand has not yet numbered a million, yet she is capable of maintaining many millions. This Britain of the South has aptly been termed "The Fortunate Isles." Fortunate she indeed is in the possession of natural beauties of scenery unsurpassed for grandeur and variety by any other country in the world, a temperate and equable climate, the lowest death rate (as low as 9.57 per 1,000 in 1904), and unlimited natural resources. In speaking of the scenery of New Zealand one may be pardoned for the use of language couched in the superlative degree.

Writing of these Lands of the Mountain and the Flood the present High Commissioner for New Zealand, the Hon. W. P. Reeves says in "The Long White Cloud": "The beauty of these islands of mid-ocean, the grandeur of their Alps and fords, the strangeness of the volcanic districts, the lavishness, yet grace, of the forests; the mixture of quaintness, poetry and ferocity in the Maori, and the gallant drama of their struggle against our overwhelming strength; the adventures of the gold-seekers and other pioneers; the high aims of the colony's founders, and the venturesome democratic experiments of those who have succeeded them."

The development of the country has been to a great extent the work of the people themselves. The majority of the white population is engaged in agriculture. The soil is naturally fertile. The virgin bush country has been turned into lovely pasture land. Originally colonised by the best of British stock who followed in the wake of the pioneers or advanced screen of missionaries, whalers, and traders in the earlier years of the Victorian era, the descendants have enjoyed the advantages of a healthy environment. To a recent arrival the first impression on landing is that most preconceived ideas of the country were wrong. The idea of its being part of Australia is no doubt due to its having been presented to the young student of geography as included in the term Australasia. At no point nearer than 1,200 miles to Australia it is as different from that continent as England is from the United States. The geological formation of the country, its fauna and flora have no resemblance to those of Australia. Its climate is very different as might have been expected from its position and insular situation. Its native people is of quite a different race, one much higher in the human scale than the fast disappearing low type of aboriginal Black in Australia.

As in native races Maoriland evolved the highest type of savage, so enthusiasts hope that it will develop the highest type of the Anglo-Saxon variety. If progress in the field, both of war and sport, count for much, then the present type of young New Zealander bids fair to realise such a prophecy.

No better evidence of the colonizing powers of the British race can be cited than that of the development of New Zealand, no better exponent or epitome of the characteristic of the colonist than that of her late Premier. Maoriland has never lacked public men of spirit and ability. It has been due in great measure to the foresight and genius of her statesmen that she commands the high position she holds to-day.

Perhaps there is no country in the world which has on its statute books so many measures passed more in the interest of the many than the few, showing an advanced stage of social and political development. Universal manhood suffrage, woman's franchise, old-age pensions, conciliation and arbitration, state life and fire insurance, advances to settlers, prohibition, nationalization of railways, penny postage, public trust office, first Ministry of Public Health with advanced sanitary legislation, the happy solution of the native and education questions, and many other subjects still under discussion by and worrying less fortunate co-partners in the Empire have all passed the experimental stage in New Zealand. In the advancement of much of this legislation,

might we almost say sometimes its inception, Mr. Seddon played a part in placing the land of his adoption in its present proud position as the pioneer of progress in political development.

Whilst the late Premier himself was always ready to admit that New Zealand made him, there are few who would deny Mr. Seddon the honour of having contributed much to the well-being of New Zealand. It says much for the magnetic personality of that far-seeing imperialistic statesman that in so radical a country, having a universal franchise and a government in the main democratic, he should have attained such a position of authority.

To understand recent New Zealand politics one must recognise the great power Mr. Seddon had in that country. There was no department of state in which his influence was not felt. It has almost invariably been an influence for progress and reform.

Mr. Seddon was an idealist. Unlike many such he was blessed with an indomitable spirit of initiative, perseverance, and energy. What other political idealists talked of he carried into effect. He always had the good-will of his people behind him. It was not so much that he interpreted public opinion as that he directed it. There was no hesitation or shilly-shallying about "Dick," as he was familiarly known. For him to think was to act. Like another statesman his instincts were always good, but he was not one to bury his meditations in a lonely fallow. How great a factor Mr. Seddon was in leading public opinion in New Zealand can only be realised by those who came directly under the influence of the enthusiasm of this man who, with the mind of a statesman, the courage of a soldier, the judgment of a philosopher, the sentiment of a poet, and the heart of a schoolboy, was able to inspire a whole people.

It is interesting to note that responsible government was granted to New Zealand in 1856 and since that time there have been no less than twenty-seven Ministers. As Premier Mr. Seddon has held his position nearly as many years as was the average tenure in office of his twenty-six predecessors. How did this man achieve so much? By work, hard graft as they call it in N.Z., backed up by a determination almost superhuman in its intensity.

Mr. Seddon commenced life in the Colonies as an employé in the Government engineering shops in Melbourne. It was whilst there that he met Mr. Seddon, to whose influence the present writer has heard him ascribe all his success. Coming to the West Coast of New Zealand at the time of the Gold Rush he first came into prominence among his fellows, strange to say, for his powers in the ring. Dick Seddon with his fists won the respect of the rough diggers of Kumara by knocking out in a few rounds a truculent bully, the terror of the tenderfoot and new chum.

But "Dick" was soon to shine in another sphere. Elected to the local board he soon became its chairman, and later, when the district attained sufficient importance to gain representation in the House of Representatives, Mr. Seddon became the first member for Kumara—she has never had another. From the time he entered the House he set himself the task of showing by a strenuous life of hard work, self-education, and denial that the confidence of his fellows was not misplaced. Sir George Grey, a statesman to whom New Zealand as well as South Africa owes much, who had the unique experience of holding the positions at different periods of both Governor and Premier of the former Colony, seems to have seen some promise in the tall, stalwart, lusty champion of Kumara.

At a critical time in the affairs of New Zealand the Labour Party gained the ascendancy and a Ministry was formed under the Hon. John Ballance. But death cut short the promising career of that statesman. To the surprise of many, and the chagrin of some who immediately foretold the ruin of the colony, Mr. Seddon took over the destinies of the party and in his hands the reins of government had remained ever since.

From that time, in spite of all prognostications to the contrary, in the face of an organised and bitter opposition full of captious criticisms and attempted witticisms against the daring of her leader, New Zealand entered on a new era of progress, prosperity, and industrial development.

Occasionally Mr. Seddon in later years, in one of his forcible and characteristic election addresses, after describing the condition of those days reminiscent of meetings of unemployed and even soap-kitcheners, would draw a sharp contrast with the condition of almost universal prosperity and contentment which had gradually been evolved.

Mr. Seddon came into prominence in the larger sphere of Imperial politics at the first Colonial Conference. His personality and individuality were such as appealed to the man in the street, to say nothing of the

man in the park. When the troubles of the Uitlanders in the Transvaal under the Kruger regime were worked up to an acute phase Mr. Seddon gave voice to the feelings of most colonists on this subject of the wrongs of our kinsmen in South Africa.

In the enthusiasm created throughout the Empire by an appeal to arms Mr. Seddon took a leading place. By his vigorous and robust speech and the prompt despatch of contingents he in no small measure fanned the flame of loyalty to the Motherland.

As the war dragged on from month to month Mr. Seddon's call for volunteers became more insistent, and the responses at each call increased until by the end of the war N.Z. had contributed nearly seven thousand men. How well the colonial troops fought in South Africa is now a matter of history. In thanking New Zealand in April, 1901, for further troops the following appears in a wire: "Kitchener to Seddon. Wherever they have been engaged New Zealanders have always distinguished themselves."

The writer remembers the enthusiastic receptions accorded to Mr. Seddon when he visited the chief cities of South Africa towards the end of the Boer war. In Cape Town, after hearing his characteristically forcible address brimming with the strong Imperialistic spirit, one heard on all sides the New Zealand Premier likened to their own great Empire Builder, the late at that time recently deceased C. J. Rhodes. Like Cecil J. Rhodes he was a big man with a big heart, a big mind, and blessed with an imagination which allowed him also "to think in continents."

There was not wanting those who accused him of being lacking in a due sense of perspective, of even being domineering and tyrannical. But "King Dick," as he came to be called originally by his detractors, but later by his more numerous admirers, was in every sense of the word a man to inspire men. His name will go down to posterity as that of one of the Great Englanders who scorned the peevishness of Little Englanders as being unworthy of the best traditions of the British race.

It is fortunate that his successor, almost surely Sir Joseph Ward, the present Minister of Railways, Public Health, and Postmaster General, the trusty lieutenant and henchman of the late Hon. R. J. Seddon, will carry on the policy of the party in progress in New Zealand. There has been practically little opposition to the present Government in that country and successive elections have shown that opposition to be an ever-diminishing quantity.

Sir Joseph Ward is himself a man who has risen superior to circumstances of initial environment, and not only availed himself of opportunities, but created them. He has shown that he is pre-eminently the one man fitted to take up the mantle of him whose premature loss all true lovers of the Empire mourn to-day. The place of Mr. Seddon will be one difficult to fill, but in "J. G." the people recognise a man possessing many of the qualities of his late chief combined with a even greater grasp of detail.

One thing is certain, that the memory of Seddon will long remain a leading factor in inspiring the progressive people of England's most distant sister state.

Calendar of Coming Events.

- ALEXANDRIA.**
- Wed 20 Khedivial Yacht Club. Rogatta. Windsor Hotel. Concert by De Salvo orchestra. 6-12 daily. (Sun days 11-1 also). Messerini's Menagerie. Behind G. P. O. 9. Alhambra. Italian operetta company in Zaccaria. 9.
 - Thurs 21 Alexandria Municipality. New Quay Lands. Second Public Auction. 10. A. C. C. Ground. E. T. C. v. Victoria College. 2. R.T.C. Staff Cricket Club "At Home." 2 to 6. Tea at 5.
 - Sat 23 A.C.C. ground. Alexandria v. Ramleh. 2. Mustapha Range. B. R. C. (Alex.) Practice 9.30. San Stefano Casino. Small Dance. 10. San Stefano Casino. Concert. 10.30 and 4.30.
- CAIRO.**
- Wed 20 Théâtre des Nouveautés. 9.30. Alcazar Parisien. 9.30. New Theatre Abbas. 9.
 - Fri 22 Zoological Gardens. Afternoon Concert by the Ghizeh Boys' Band. Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.
 - Sun 24 Zoological Gardens. Concert by Ghizeh Boys' Band. Afternoon.
 - Tues 26 Babekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Band. 9.



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NILE GAUGE READINGS.

— JUNE 1905-1906.

Date.	W. NILE. FENWICKA.		R. NILE. ROSAIRIES.		KHARTOUM.		ATBARA. Eshash el Giza.		HALFA.		ASSUAN RESERVOIR.		GAUGE.		RHODAF.	
	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	1905	1906	U.S.	U.S.	D.S.	D.S.	1905	1906
1	10.10	10.90	11.89	11.96	10.14	10.26	10.50	0.97	1.20	104.06	104.47	84.51	84.91	0.15	1.9	...
2	10.15	10.72	11.65	11.77	10.11	10.44	10.10	0.96	1.14	103.90	104.42	84.64	84.91	0.21	1.9	...
3	10.15	10.64	10.2	11.70	10.14	10.50	10.20	0.95	1.13	103.78	...	84.62	...	0.20	1.9	...
4	...	...	...	...	10.20	0.96	1.12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.4	...
5	...	10.78	10.24	11.69	10.14	10.66	10.15	0.96	1.12	...	...	...	...	0.23	1.9	...
6	...	10.80	10.6	11.76	10.14	10.63	10.15	0.94	1.12	...	...	...	...	1.2	1.9	...
7	...	10.80	10.26	12.24	10.19	10.61	10.15	0.91	1.13	...	...	...	...	0.12	1.9	...
8	...	10.83	10.6	12.0	10.25	10.65	10.15	0.92	1.13	...	...	...	...	0.12	1.9	...
9	...	10.84	11.0	12.20	10.30	10.70	10.10	0.92	1.14	...	...	...	...	0.23	1.9	...
10	...	10.86	11.2	12.30	10.33	10.63	10.10	0.93	1.14	...	...	...	...	1.0	1.9	11.1
11	...	10.88	11.15	11.98	10.38	11.60	10.0	0.93	1.14	...	...	...	...	0.23	1.9	11.0
12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.93	1.10	...	...	...	...	...	11.0	11.7

DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 19 juin 1906 à 5 h. p.m. au palais municipal sous la présidence de M. le Dr. Schiess pacha.

Le 19 juin, le Conseil de l'Administration a adopté une modification de la loi sur le chemin de fer devant la porte d'entrée de la gare du Gabbari, sous réserve de l'acceptation par cette administration du prix d'estimation d'une parcelle de terrains qui devra être englobée dans son domaine.

Communication est donnée des avis émis soit par les comités des Travaux Publics et des Finances réunis, soit par chacun de ces comités respectivement, au sujet des diverses questions renvoyées à leur examen.

La Délégation adopte ces différents avis et décide de les soumettre à la Commission Municipale.

Sur la demande du Comité du Musée, la Délégation proposera à la Commission l'ouverture d'un crédit de L.E. 200, à titre supplémentaire pour 'foinilles et restaurations'.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre ministérielle du 14 juin 1906 approuvant les crédits votés par la Commission dans sa séance du 6 juin 1906.

Sur l'avis favorable du Comité spécial, la Délégation proposera à la Commission la concession à bail, sous certaines conditions, à l'Université populaire et à un conservatoire de musique d'un terrain situé rue de la gare du Cairo et Néli Daniel pour l'érection d'une construction destinée aux cours et conférences.

La Délégation émet un avis favorable à des évaluations faites par le conseil d'estimation dans sa séance du 11 juin 1903 par divers excédents et emprises.

Communication est donnée d'une lettre du 16 juin 1906 de S.E. le Ministre de l'Intérieur informant que le Ministère des Finances est disposé à examiner avec bienveillance les projets relatifs à la construction de maisons à bon marché et d'une cité ouvrière en raison de leur but philanthropique tout en prenant les précautions nécessaires pour que l'entreprise ne soit pas détournée de ce but par des motifs de spéculation.

Le Ministère ajoute que pour que le dit projet puisse avoir l'approbation et l'appui du Gouvernement il est essentiel que le succès de l'entreprise puisse être assuré aussi bien au point de vue commercial qu'au point de vue humanitaire. Il demande donc à la Municipalité de lui fournir tous les éléments d'information à cet égard nécessaires pour permettre un examen complet de la question.

Cette lettre est renvoyée à l'étude du Comité des maisons ouvrières et à bon marché, lequel se réunira jeudi 21 courant.

Communication est également donnée d'une lettre du 17 juin du Ministère de l'Intérieur informant que le Ministère des Finances lui a écrit qu'il regrette de ne pas partager la manière de voir de la Municipalité tendant à la vente de la parcelle des quais No 27.

La Délégation décide de mettre en adjudication les travaux de canalisation de la partie de rue d'Allemagne comprise entre la rue du Musée et la rue Mariette Pacha.

Elle renvoie au Comité des Travaux Publics le devis pour la construction d'un mur de soutènement dans la rue El Chatby.

La séance est levée à 8 h. p.m.

LES TRAMWAYS DE BEYROUTH.

A la suite de l'approbation par le Ministère des travaux publics des statuts de la 'Société anonyme ottomane des tramways et de l'électricité de Beyrouth', le Sultan a délivré le firman autorisant la constitution de cette société.

La nouvelle société devient concessionnaire pour 99 ans, de l'exploitation d'un réseau de tramways à Beyrouth et de l'éclairage électrique de la ville.

Cette Société a été constituée au capital de 9 millions de francs, divisés en 60,000 actions de 100 francs chacune. Trente six mille actions seront émises immédiatement; le reste sera émis à une date à fixer par le conseil d'administration de la Société. Chaque membre du conseil d'administration devra être porteur de 50 actions. Un conseil saire impérial assistera aux séances du conseil.

La nouvelle société concédera dix pour cent des recettes aux chemins de fer de Hadjaz.

Ainsi que celle du tramway du Cairo, cette Société est une filiale de la Société belge des chemins de fer économiques dont le siège est à Bruxelles, à pour administrateur général M. Empain. M. Caldara est le directeur de la nouvelle société.

Supplément Commercial et Financier.

"L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE"

Le Supplément Commercial et Financier de l'Egyptian Gazette paraît chaque Samedi à midi, de façon à pouvoir être expédié par le paquebot autrichien. Il contient des revues complètes et impartiales du coton, des graines de coton, et du marché des valeurs; les dernières statistiques jusqu'à la veille de sa publication; des tableaux des fluctuations de la place et les copies des dépêches officielles envoyées à la Liverpool Cotton Association, etc. etc.

L'abonnement, pour une année en Egypte coûte 1 L.E. y compris les frais de poste; pour l'étranger 10 P.T. de port en sus.

Hamburg & Anglo-American NILE COMPANY.

River Transport and Goods between Alexandria and Cairo. THREE SAILINGS A WEEK. Agents at Alexandria ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LTD.

Circularé H. de Vries et Boutigny

NOTES ET CRITIQUES

Le Caire, Mardi 19 Juin 1906.

Les cours de clôture d'hier à Londres n'indiquent aucun changement sur le Consolide anglais, ainsi que sur les valeurs égyptiennes.

A Paris, l'action Crédit Foncier Egyptien a gagné 2 francs à 772. La Banque d'Athènes est restée invariée à 154.

loi, la séance de ce matin a été assez animée. Qui plus est, il y a eu un bon courant de transactions sur certains titres, notamment sur la Banque d'Orient, le Comptoir Financier, les Bachelors, les Nongovioh, l'Anglo-American Nile, les Upper Egypt, les Ciments et les Delta Land. Il faut faire des vœux pour que cette activité se maintienne.

La National Bank et l'Agricole ont obtenu plus formes qu'hier à 25 9/16 et 9 11/16. La Banque d'Orient a gagné 3 francs et demi à 133 1/2. Le Comptoir Financier a avancé à 63 1/4 l'action ancienne et 6 3/32 la nouvelle; la part de fondateur est remontée à 42.

Les Ciments ont passé de 65 à 69 francs et l'action privilégiée Tramways d'Alexandrie de 188 à 192.

Dans le groupe des Hôtels, les Nongovioh ont fait 15 23/32 l'action ancienne et 15 11/16 la nouvelle. En forte demande et en excellent tenu, les Bachelors ont avancé de 4 1/4 à 4 3/8 9/16-5/8; les Upper Egypt, de 4 1/4 à 4 3/8 9/16-5/8. L'Anglo-American Nile, très recherchée, a atteint 5 3/16 pour finir à 5 1/4.

Parmi les petites valeurs, les Delta Land ont presque rattrapé le cours de 4. Les Estates ont progressé à 11 1/16 3/4; la part de fondateur a haussé à 10 1/4 5/16. Les Egyptian Constructions ont obtenu à 11 1/4, les Aby à 13 1/16, Les Glycopolis à 1 9/16, et les Sucreries à 22 3/8.

La Société des Tramways d'Alexandrie vient de publier un brochure sur un projet d'infirmerie des deux catégories d'actions qui constituent le capital social: les Privilegiées, au nombre de 83,000, dont la valeur nominale est de 100 francs, et les Dividendes, au nombre de 33,000, sans désignation de valeur.

La combinaison a pour objet la suppression de ces dernières, en attribuant deux actions privilégiées à chaque action de dividende. Pour arriver à ce but en conformité de la loi belge, notamment des articles 4, 42 et 43 des Statuts, la Société votera sa liquidation dans une assemblée générale convoquée à cet effet.

Une nouvelle Société sera ensuite constituée au capital de 192,350 actions. Cette Société créera, en outre, des obligations dont le conseil déterminera le type, la valeur, etc.

En votant la liquidation de la Société, l'assemblée générale nommera un liquidateur qui cèdera l'avoit et les charges de la Société.

De ces titres, 80,000 seront attribués à l'ancien capital privilégié; le solde, soit 112,350, qui constituera un bénéfice, sera distribué au prorata de 2/9 ou 77.78% aux actions privilégiées et 2/9 ou 22.22% aux actions de dividende.

Bref, l'attribution d'actions nouvelles faite à chaque action de dividende sera le double de l'attribution qui sera faite à chaque action privilégiée actuelle.

Le conseil d'administration de la nouvelle Société émettra 20,000 obligations de 500 francs, dont le montant sera affecté: 1) à l'échange ou au remboursement des 15,354 obligations anciennes; 2) au paiement des frais d'émission, échange des obligations, etc.; 3) à l'établissement de nouvelles lignes, extension de l'usine, achat de matériel roulant, fonds de roulement, etc.

On répète que la Société Walker and Meimarchi Ltd. aurait définitivement décidé de faire construire ses nouveaux magasins du quartier Lemalich sur la moitié seulement du terrain acheté à côté de l'Agence de France. Les travaux ne seraient commencés que lorsque les nouveaux plans seraient terminés et approuvés.

Le terrain disponible, environ 2,000 mètres, serait mis en vente. On prétend que la Société aurait refusé une offre de £50,000; elle de manderait £60,000 soit 30 £ le mètre.

Un journal de Bruxelles vient de publier le tableau des recettes des principales entreprises de tramways pendant les mois d'Avril 1905 et 1906, ainsi que pendant les quatre premiers mois des mêmes années.

Il ressort de cette statistique que la plus-value la plus remarquable a été celle des Tramways du Cairo dont les recettes se sont élevées pour le mois d'Avril, de Frs. 363,636 en 1905 à 446,869 en 1906, et pour la période de 1er Janvier au 30 Avril de Frs. 1,342,027 à 1,683,212, ce qui accuse des plus-values de Frs. 83,233 et 341,183.

Les Tramways de Bruxelles viennent en second ordre.

ASSOCIATION DES COURTIER EN MARCHANDISES

Réponse des Primes en Contrats (Obligatoire entre agences absentes) du Jeudi 31 mai 1906, à 11h.15 a.m.

Table with columns: Répondant, Livrent, Tal. 16 3/4, 16 17/32, 16 25/32, 21 7/32, 21 1/4, 21 5/16, 21 11/32. Rows: Novembre, Janvier, Mars, Juillet, Août.

Graines de coton

Table with columns: Mois, Tal. 70 15/40, 70 20/40, 70 35/40, 71, 71. Rows: Juin, Juillet, Nov.-Dec.

RECEPTE DES PRICES PRATIQUES CE JOUR

Table with columns: Damanhour, Kaf Zayat, Tanta, Beni-Souf. Rows: De P.T. 232 1/2 à 285, De P.T. 292 1/2 à 397, De P.T. 293 à 395, De P.T. 215 à 295.

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

Table with columns: Mois, Tal. 16 25/32, 16 21/32, 16 7/8, 19 21/32, 19 15/16. Rows: Novembre, Janvier, Mars, Juillet, Août.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH C. L. T.

ARRIVAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Wednesday, 19th June 1906.

OUTWARD. Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo Time)

Table with columns: Company's Office, Postal Telegraph Office, H. M., H. M. Rows: London, Liverpool, Manchester, Glasgow.

BOURSE KHEDIVIALE

Fluctuations de 9h.30 à 1h. p.m. Coton F.G.F.Br.

Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet. Tal. 20 13 3/4 à --; plus bas pour juillet. 20 1/4 à --.

Graines de coton. Dans la matinée; prix plus haut pour juillet. P.T. 70 1/4 à --; plus bas pour juillet. 69 1/4 à --.

Remarques (De midi à 1h. p.m.) Coton. —Après un moment de soutien il y a eu de nouveau du calme et sa clôture le juillet est inscrit, à 20 1/4. Le novembre aussi a fléchi un peu.

Marché pourtant satisf. Graines de coton.—Fermes mais en légère réaction à la clôture.

Les 3 mois restent bien tenus. Fèves.—Marché nul.

Bourse Khédiviale, le 19 juin 1906.

COTONS

Copie de la dépêche DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION à la LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h.45 a.m.)

Table with columns: Tal. 20 7/32, 16 13/16, 16 11/16, 16 11/16. Rows: Livraison Juillet, Août, Novembre, Janvier.

Marché steady. Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, 80.

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 1h. p.m.)

Table with columns: Tal. 19 21/32, 16 15/16, 16 25/32, 16 21/32. Rows: Livraison Juillet, Août, Novembre, Janvier.

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

21 juin 1906 (11h.55 a.m.) Coton. — Clôture du marché de 19 juin: Faible et en baisse.

REUN F. Pair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good; 1/2 de baisse.

HAUTE-EGYPTE FATOUH Pair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good; 1/2 de baisse.

ABRASH Pully Good Fair, Good, Extra; 1/2 de baisse.

JOANNOVICH Fully Good Fair, Good, Extra; 1/2 de baisse.

Etat du marché de ce jour, cotons E. basses. Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars — contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 989.

Graines de coton. — En hausse. Disponible: Rien. Ticket: Rien.

Mit-Aff.—68; Haute-Egypte.—67; Bils.—Fermes.

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —. Bâché: —. Fèves.—Marché nul.

Saïdi: disponible: —. Foyoum: disponible: —. Qualité Saïdi Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130.

Les cotons de ce jour, cotons E. basses. Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars — contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 989.

Graines de coton. — En hausse. Disponible: Rien. Ticket: Rien.

Mit-Aff.—68; Haute-Egypte.—67; Bils.—Fermes.

Qualité Saïdi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —. Bâché: —. Fèves.—Marché nul.

Saïdi: disponible: —. Foyoum: disponible: —. Qualité Saïdi Cond. Saha P.T. 125 à 130.

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ARRIVAGES

du mercredi 21 juin 1906

Documents de l'Alexandria General Produce Association.

Table with columns: COTONS, GRAINES DE COTON, Més Saïdi, Bâché, Fèves Saïdi, Bâché, Orges, Maïs, Lentilles.

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 5,868,733.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 3,551,816.

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 6,185,887.

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 3,464,542.

CONTRATS (11 h.55 a.m.) Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal.

Table with columns: Janvier, Mars, Juillet, Août. Rows: Tal. 16 25/32 à --, 16 21/32 à --, 16 29/32 à --, 19 5/8 à --, 19 27/32 à --.

Graines de coton. — Nov.-Déc. Jan. P.T. 63 10/40 à 15/40. Juin — 69. Juillet — 69 25/40. Août — 70 10/40 à --.

Fèves Saïdi. Sept.-Octobre P.T. 124 à 126.

REMARQUES. Coton: Récolte Actuelle.—Une sorte de panique s'est déclarée sur la vieille récolte et le juillet, qui a débuté à 20 avariés, tombe rapidement à 19 5/8. Novembre est en baisse aussi; mais il reste relativement soutenu.

Graines de coton: Récolte actuelle. — Il y a un peu de calme, le marché étant affecté par la baisse du coton, mais le juillet resta soutenu à 69 25/40.

Fèves Saïdi: Nouvelle Récolte: Marché nul.

REUTERS TELEGRAMS

CLOSING REPORTS LIVERPOOL, June 19, 12.55 p.m.

Sales of the day... bales 10,000. Of which Egyptian... 100.

American new maize, Spot per cental... 4/11. Amer. futures (July-August)... 5.83.

American middling (Nov.-Dec)... 5.10. Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (June) 10 14/64.

(July) 10 10/64. (Aug.) 9 57/64. (Nov.) 8 46/64.

Egypt. Brown fair (per lb. d.)... 9. " good fair... 10 9/16.

" good... 11 4/16. " fully good fair... 10 10/16.

Egyptian saïdi beans (new per 480 lbs) —. LONDON, June 19.

Consols (July)... 88 1/2. Egyptian Unified... 104.

Private Discount 3 m. Bank bills... 3 1/2%. New York, June 19.

Spot Cotton... 10 95. American Futures (July)... 10 31.

(August)... 10 32. (November)... 10 33.

(December)... 10 39. Cable transfers... dol. 4 8 1/2.

Custom day's receipts at all U.S. Ports... bales 7,000.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19. Cotton Spot... 10 15/16.

Futures July... 10 87. August... 10 46.

LIVERPOOL, June 19. American futures (July-August)... 5 78.

LONDON, June 19. Bar Silver (per oz d.)... 80 5/16.

Private discount (3 months bills)... 3 1/2%. Consols (July)... 104.

Egyptian Unified... 104. Turkish Unified... 95.

Rio Tinto... 66 1/2. New Daira... 17.

Agricultural Bank... 9. National Bank of Egypt... 25.

Rand Mines New... 6. Chartered of S. Africa... 1 12/32.

Nile Valley Gold Mine... New 10 30/32. New Egyptian... 1 14/32.

The Western Oils Corporation 20/32 premium. Delta Light (Beaver shares)... 11 1/2.

Egyptian Railway... 101 1/2. " Domain... 103.

Ottoman Defence... 108 1/2. Italian Ren'e 4%... 104 1/2.

Break Rent 4%... 53 1/2. Ottoman Bank... 41.

Egypt not used to Hull (June 6 10/16) 17. German Beet Sugar (June)... 8 1/2.

PARIS, June 19. Banque d'Athènes... 154.

Crédit Foncier Egyptien... 759. Crédit Lyonnais... 1138.

Comptoir National d'Escompte... 672. Land Bank of Egypt... 217.

TELEGRAMS HAVAS

BOURSE du 19 juin 1906

COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURES

Table with columns: Rente Française 3%, Dette Egyptienne Unifiée, Extérieur espagnol, Rentes consolidées, Actions de Banque, Crédit Foncier Egyptien, Crédit Lyonnais, Comptoir National d'Escompte, Banque Ottomane, Land Bank of Egypt, Banque d'Athènes, Banque d'Abysinie, Crédit Franco-Egyptien, Change sur Londres.

London cheque... 97 1/2. " Sm. bank paper... 96 1/2.

Paris cheque... 887 1/2. " Sm. bank paper... 885 1/2.

Switzerland cheque... 388. " Sm. bank paper... 384.

Germany cheque... 476. " Sm. bank paper... 472.

Italian cheque... 888. " Sm. bank paper... 884.

Vienna & Trieste cheque... 406. Constantinople cheque... 18 1/2.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE. Prices on Tuesday, May 12, 1906.

Abyssinia Bank... 9 1/2. Agricultural Banks... 9.

Preferred... 10 1/2. 3 1/2 Bonds... 93.

Anglo-Egyptian Bank... 13. Central Egypt Exp. Co... 15.

Crédit Foncier d'Egypte... 15. Corporation of Western Egypt... 16.

Daira Sugar 4% Deb... 4. Daira Sanieh Ord... 16.

Deferred... 99. Delta Prof... 11.

Deferred... 10. Delta Lands... 3.

Egyptian Estates... 1. Egyptian Mines Exploration Ltd... 3/6.

Egypt. Trust & Invest... 3/6. Land and General Trust... 1.

Options... 1. Bridia... 1.

Patira... 1. Khedivial Mail S.S. Co... 1.

Land Bank of Egypt... 1. Mysore Reefs... 1/6.

New Egyptian Co... 2/6. National Bank... 2/6.

Nile Valley... 6 1/2. N. Nile Valley... 1/6.

Salt & Soda... 1. Sudan Exploration... 2.

Sudan Gold... 6d. U. R. Gold Mine... 6d.

United African Exp... 1 1/2. Union Foncier d'Egypte... 6.

Egypt Invest & Agency... 1. Egyptian Markets... 1.

EGYPTIACA.

BY JOSEPH OFFORD.

In a former portion of Egyptiaca mention was made of an Egyptian seal in the form of an Assyrian cylinder bearing the cartouch of Ramesses II. of the 19th dynasty, as being so late in date for that type of signet in Egypt, that it may have been of Syrian workmanship.

There are cylinders bearing the names of private persons as late as the 26th dynasty but they are extremely rare. There is, however, no great antiquarian difficulty in accepting the Ramesses specimen as Egyptian work.

Mr. Newberry gives copies of quite 100 Egyptian cylinders commencing with that of Pharaoh Narmer, perhaps a pre-Menes monarch, and terminating as late as the 26th dynasty, but these very late ones are not those of royalty.

The relief upon the Narmer and Zer cylinders (the latter successor of Menes) are far superior in artistic merit to many archaic Egyptian specimens, which should therefore be considered to represent products of a much earlier period.

It will immediately appear that if this is the case, and if this form of seal was introduced into the Nile valley by Babylonian, or Elamite, invaders, then their incoming to Egypt, from Asia, must have taken place under conditions earlier than those whose names we have at the Menes era, or of those whom some Egyptologists consider as predecessors of Menes.

The short and what may be termed prehistoric cylinders have been found associated with larger ones in tombs of the first dynasty, but the first form was apparently at the early time a survival, for it vanishes about the date of King Zer in the first dynasty, whilst the long ones continued in general use to the end of the sixth dynasty.

The cylinders of the Shepherd, or Hyksos, Kings do not show any great difference of design from Egyptian ones of about the same era. One of King Khyan in the Cairo Museum is however particularly small in diameter, whilst being rather long, viz., about 1 1/2 inches, having a resemblance in size to an ivory needle case.

Some of the very archaic cylinders have for a familiar device the head and fore legs of an animal reversed, that is to say a fantastic animal with heads and fore quarters looking in opposite directions united together. M. Newberry says this is not an Egyptian motive, but it occurs upon the prehistoric combs figured by M. Capart. Mr. Newberry further suggests it is a design emanating from the Delta. If so it is extremely interesting that it was a favourite form of ornament upon some prehistoric antiquities from Sardinia and Sicily.

The royal cylinder of Zer is very simple, but significant, in its tablet. These are two totem guidons with the jesskal nome symbol. Then the king's Horus name, with the Horus falcon surmounting it, and then seated figures of Zer, one bearing the crown of upper and other of lower Egypt. So at the time it was given the idea of uniting the two in one symbolic headdress, as was usual, later on, had not been conceived.

Cylinders have been found of copper and bronze but the majority are of black steatite or the white variety, glazed artificially green or blue. Many are of ivory, limestone, and green jasper; but from the many impressions upon clay that have been preserved it is evident that the commonest material utilised was wood, and a few wooden ones have been found.

The use of this form of seal provides perhaps the most weighty argument for the connection, at some period, in Egypt of African with Asiatic civilisation, if such a term may be used in speaking of such early races of mankind. Perhaps on the western littoral of the Red Sea around Kossair, or near Suakin, or at Port Sudar, specimens of cylinders left by voyagers from Asia to Egypt may be found supplying a connecting link between those of the Chaldeans and the Egyptians.

OTTOMAN NOTES.

MARSHAL KHAZIM PACHA, Inspector-General of the Hedjaz Railway, reports that the soldiers employed on the Haifa line and on the Hordjet-el-Sendera section of the main line are doing good work, and built 132,490 cub. m. of earth-works in one fortnight. Upwards of 1,500 soldiers are employed in the work-shops. The workmen employed by the contractors are also doing excellent work. The Financial Commission of the Railway announces that the subscriptions received in April amount to ps. 625,124.

HAIFA has undergone a complete change, what with the great works now in hand and the arrival of vast quantities of coal and material for the Hedjaz Railway. Trains run thrice weekly between Haifa and Semakh. The monthly receipts are L.T. 500 for this part of the line alone, while that for the whole Hedjaz line is L.T. 2,000; this total it is expected will be raised to L.T. 15,000 as the line extends.

THE ATHENS PELOPONNESUS Railway Co. has been authorised to pay off its debt of three million drachmas by the issue of 36,000 new shares.

ADVICES from Bagdad report that the building of dykes along the banks of the Euphrates has commenced, and that the works are carried out under the superintendence of a French engineer who has been specially engaged for that purpose. He has two Turkish engineers under his orders.

BONDS OF THE DAMOUS-HAMAH and Extension Railways, numbering 88,931, are being submitted for quotation on the Paris Bourse. This issue is for covering the cost of extending the Rayak Hamah line to Aleppo, where eventually it will join the Bagdad line. The issue price of these bonds is 100 francs.

GREENE is one of Egypt's good countries. During 1905 it imported Egyptian goods worth 140,783,662 francs, as against 137,732,484 fr. in 1904. Its exports to Egypt were 83,860,639 francs, as against 91,326,650 francs in 1904.

IMMIGRANTS to Turkey are now being settled on Rhodes, a district named Katavia, in the S. E. corner of the island, having been set apart for them. Another batch have been found homes at Alak, near Ushak, where 3,000 denoms (1,000 acres) have been allotted to them.

THE COMMISSION of Enquiry sent to Tripoli in Africa to investigate the charges preferred against Abdurrazak and Ali Shamil who had instigated the murder of Redvan Pacha, the Prefect of Constantinople, has returned to the capital.

ABDUL VERHAB EFFENDI, ex Governor of Montefik in the Vilayat of Bagdad, has been appointed Governor of Hodeida.

ADVICES from Hodeida report that the "Sanaa," the Official Journal of the Yemen has resumed publication.

THE ORTHODOX Patriarch of Jerusalem, Mgr. Daxianor, has presented an Eikon of St. George to Prince George, eldest son of the Hellenic Crown Prince.

TURKEY has added another torpedo boat to her fleet. It was built at Toulon, and has reached the Dardanelles, en route for Constantinople. Here it is likely to remain, as with the other warships, moored fast within the Golden Horn until it shall be fit for old iron.

THE FOUNDATION stone of the building, in the Grande Rue de la Soliman Porte, which is to serve for the offices of the Financial Administration of the Hedjaz Railway, has been laid. It has been decided to open a subscription in aid of the funds of the railway in the vilayat of Yemen as in the other provinces of the Empire. Commissions to that effect are to be appointed in all the districts of the Yemen.

THE SENTENCE passed on Ali Shamil, Abdurrazak, and the other persons charged with having planned a series of murder in Constantinople, has been referred by the Public Prosecutor to the penal section of the Court of Cassation.

BY WAY of an afterglow to the glory of the Stadium in Athens, Olympic Games were held on May 17 at Drama in the presence of all the local ecclesiastical, civil, and military dignitaries. Six hundred competitors from the Greek schools of the district took part, and certainly earned for Macedonia under Turkish auspices the immortal laurels of its past heroes.

THE FAMOUS Gregorian monoteism in the Armenian Church has been abolished, at least in Constantinople, where already several musical services have been celebrated in polyphone.

WITH REGARD to the Byzantine use of singing in the Orthodox Greek churches, an innovation has been introduced among some congregations at Athens of singing in harmony. The Holy Synod of Athens has objected to this change, and issued a declaration forbidding their clergy to allow any deviation from ancient custom. In Greek churches the music is of a character which lends itself little to congregational singing. Some of the Constantinople church choirs have thanked the Holy Synod of Athens for their action. In Russia vocal part-singing is beautifully rendered, and good congregational singing is the general rule, although organs and musical instruments are prohibited, as in Orthodox Greek churches. The tones of the Eastern Church are the same as those which we call Gregorian, although differently named.

ARMY AND NAVY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

London, June 12. The King's Birthday will be officially observed at all home naval and military stations on the 29th inst.

Major (local lieutenant colonel) E. E. Bernard, Financial Secretary of the Sudan Administration; and Major M. Couette, Assistant Secretary, Sudan Administration, have passed the tactical test for promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel. Both officers belong to the Army Service Corps.

Lady Wingate and family are at Stafford House, Dunbar, where Sir Reginald will join them on arriving home from Egypt.

Colonel G. F. Goringe, C.M.G., Royal Engineers, who had such a successful career with the Khedive's troops, has been appointed Director of Movements and Quarterings at the Army Headquarters.

On returning home from Egypt, Captain B. W. S. Mason, Royal Engineers, has been posted for duty to Longmore Camp, East Liss, in command of No. 8 (Railway) Company.

It is expected that when Colonel C. B. Vyvyan vacates the command of the 1st Battalion of the Buffs in August next, he will be succeeded by Major G. V. Douglas, second in command of the 2nd Battalion, Harriemund. This officer has been connected with the Buffs for over twenty-six years, has held field rank for nearly seven years and served in the Chitral Relief Expedition, 1895 (medal with clasp) and the South African War, including the operations in the Eastern Transvaal, the action of Baakenagats, &c. (twice mentioned in despatches, Queen's medal with three clasps, King's medal with two clasps).

It is understood that Mr. Haldane will make a formal statement re his proposed army reforms in the House on the 17th prox. Important economies are to be effected, and to this end the Army Council is drafting a scheme. All concerned devoutly wish that the scheme will not be one of cheapness at the expense of efficiency. Mr. Haldane says that he has no intention of destroying 45 batteries of field artillery.

The exposure of the Chicago horrors has practically killed the importation of canned meat into this country from the United States, and pretty near time too. It would be interesting to know if the tinned dog, cat, and rotten oxen which were so freely despatched to South Africa during the war had anything to do with the fearful diseases which wrought such havoc amongst our troops. I heard an officer, presently in Egypt, say, that during the siege of a certain town, he preferred a slice of his dead charger to the canned meat, for he knew what it was.

GERMS LIVE IN MUMMIES.

PAD FOR EGYPTIAN RELICS HAS SPREAD GREAT WHITE SCOURGE.

Chicago, May 12. — "Egyptology versus Health" was the title of a monograph, received at the headquarters of the Tuberculosis Institute of Chicago yesterday, in which it was alleged that the great spread of tuberculosis in Europe and America in the last 100 years found its cause in the disinterment and shipment broadcast over the land of the mummies which had reposed so long in the tombs of the Pharaohs. The monograph was written by Dr. Raffaele Sorgone, one of the lecturers at the Sorbonne in Paris, who was an interested visitor at the recent tuberculosis exhibition in this city.

"That the disinterred mummies started the spread of the tubercular germs in Egypt cannot be doubted," says Dr. Sorgone in his monograph. "There are more tubercular germs in the almost impalpable dust around a mummy case than in many cupboards of effluvia. These germs live for thousands of years, as has easily been proven, and the exhumation of the bodies, even the well preserved ones, caused an epidemic of consumption among the workmen and scholars who first exhumed the cases. It is also well known that the keepers of the mummy cases have been subject to the disease."

"The start of tuberculosis in France in a serious sense may be traced to the great importation of mummies and mummy cases at the time of the Napoleonic invasion of Egypt, and this start gave the disease its first great foothold in Europe, whence it has spread all over the western world. Dead bodies may not secrete the germs, but dead bodies are undoubtedly a favourite lodging place for the tubercular bacilli.

"The bacilli from the mummies are undoubtedly of great age, and it has been shown by experiment in Paris that these aged bacilli are infinitely more deadly than those obtained from the live persons who are infected."

The Nile Flotilla Co., Ltd. REGULAR AND FREQUENT TRANSPORT SERVICE ON RIVER AND CANAL. CUSTOMS-CLEARING & FORWARDING. Offices — LONDON, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.

EGYPTIAN MINE OPERATIONS.

EGYPTIAN OPTIONS.

The Secretary has sent out the following letter to shareholders: — "In further reference to the directors' circular of May 25, I am instructed by my board to hand you the certificate from Mr. A. C. Claret (Assayer to the Bank of England) of his assay of 21 samples which he has just handed to us.

Table with columns: Sample No., Description, Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Iron, etc. Includes samples 1 through 25.

Per ton of ... 2,240lb. (Signed) ARTHUR C. CLAUDET.

In reference to the concluding paragraph of the last circular, that the directors have taken every step to satisfy themselves as to the reliability of the information applied to them, they have received from their special commissioner the following cablegram, which will be seen to confirm the leader's cable of April 5 last. The directors have very great satisfaction in knowing that the property is turning out even more valuable than at first represented: — "In reference to Morton's cable dated April 5, the exact measurements are: Quartz Reef A—7 ft. 9 in.; we have so far not met with the hanging wall; outcrop 44 ft. 700 ft. to the south of Reef B. 15 ft. wide, we have so far not met with the hanging wall, outcrop 34 ft. Reef C. 6 ft. 6 in. wide, with outcrop 24 ft. Gold showing all faces. The property is well placed for economic development and working. Important details on arrival."

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. Regelmässiger Reichspostdampferdienst. German E. African Line. Imperial Service. Departures from Port Said (Approximate dates): OUT to Aden, Zanzibar, Cape Town and intermediate ports: — HOME to Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Algiers, Tangiers, Lisbon, Dover, Flushing, and Hamburg.

Sportsmen provided with LEMCO are equipped for all emergencies in the food line. In addition to its unique food value it is compact and will keep for any length of time. LEMCO The original and only genuine Malling Company's Extract.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements.

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates: — ONCE 3 TIMES 6 TIMES

Table with columns: Words, P.T. 5, P.T. 10, P.T. 15. Includes rates for 15 words, 30 words, and beyond 30 words.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER. A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain, the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free. AGARD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

AUCTION SALE of Household Effects and Furniture will take place on Friday, 29th inst. For all particulars apply to Messrs. Coogon & Co., Cairo. 28123-32

BLICKENSBERGER TYPEWRITERS. — London Prices: No. 7 £10, No. 5 £8 W.T. Emma, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria. Post Box 25. 8064606A

BAD-NAUHEIM, Germany, Villa Waldsee, (English Pension), Garden, Lift. Waters renowned for treatment of heart, gout, rheumatism, nerves, etc. Terms moderate. 28013 52-16

CLERK WANTED, speaking, writing, and reading Arabic and knowledge of French. Apply No. 28122, "Egyptian Gazette." 28122 3-2

JEUNE HOMME cherche chambre meuble, Ramleh. Adresse No. 28120 "Egyptian Gazette." 28120-6-3

PARTNER WANTED with a view to pushing business; one third share in the profits. Excellent offer. Shop situated in the best quarter of the city. Apply in writing Poste Restante V.P.M. 4282. 28126-3-2

REQUIRED in a shipping office in Alexandria, a youth, as clerk. Good handwriting and knowledge of English indispensable. Apply No. 28125 "Egyptian Gazette" office. 28125-3-2

VACANCY—Chief Steward speaking English. Salary P.T. 400 monthly summer, P.T. 1,000 winter, all board. Most deposit £10 guarantee. Apply by letter, Lion Steamer & Boats, Assouan. 28128-6-1

WAITER wanted for first class Hotel; must speak English. Apply No. 28104 "Egyptian Gazette." 28104-6-5

WANTED a very good English Nurse with good references. Apply to Mrs. C. Xippas, Cairo. 28107-6-4

WANTED by Sudan Government Railways, 11 Fitters, 2 Turners, 4 Bricklayers, 1 Electrician, 4 Carpenters, 1 Upholsterer, 1 Blacksmith, 3 Drivers, 2 Riveters, 1 English-Arabic Clerk for Locomotive Superintendence Office, able to typewrite, good penman, having had experience as Loco Clerk. 1 English-Arabic Clerk for Head Quarter Office, good penman. Apply with certificates to Agent, at 4, Cleopatra Street, Alexandria. 28130 3-1

??? PROJECTION ??? Prochainement ouvertures de "Projection cinématographique" (Ex-Théâtre des Pyramides) d'une vaste abode d'un éclairage parfait, avec diverses vues attrayantes du millier goût. Chargement de programme chaque semaine. 28108 6-3

BELLA VISTA HOTEL. This excellent hotel, which includes also a hydro-pathic establishment, is situated in the healthiest part of modern Jaffa, close to the sea, and commands a magnificent view of the old town. It supplies every home comfort, has a large salon and airy bedrooms, promenade, and a cuisine suited to all tastes. It is within easy walking distance of the station and quay. Moderate charges. The Hydro-pathic Department, which is furnished with all necessary baths and electrical apparatus, is under the care of a skilful diplomed physician, whose efficacious treatments have already rendered invaluable help to many sufferers. 28032-30-15

Household Linen at specially reduced prices. Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins, Tablecloths, Viegellas, Flannelles, Ceylon Flannelle in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDES, MIRRORS (HAND AND SHAVING), FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS, STATIONERY &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co. Cairo & Alexandria.

Davies Bryan & Co. CONTINENTAL HOTEL BUILDINGS CAIRO. ST. DAVID'S BUILDINGS, ALEXANDRIA. AND 35-37 NOBLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LADIES & GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE OUTFITS. Speciality in Cairo. Dressmaking, Costumes, Blouses, Skirts, Dust cloaks, Veilings, Corsets &c.

TAILOR-MADE COSTUMES. MEN'S TAILORING. Dress Suits, Lounge Suits, Breeches, &c.

Spring and Summer Stocks now arriving, comprising: Tropical Tweeds, Flannels, Drills, Worsted, Fancy Vesting, &c.

All of British Manufacture. Garments cut by experienced English Cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING. The latest shades in Ties. Newest designs in Oxford and Zephyr Shirts. Cellular Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

SPECIAL ATTENTION PAID TO Shirts made to measure. Bath and Dressing Gowns, Soft double collars.

The best makes only in Hosiery and Underclothing, Panamas, Straw, Felt, Double Felt Hats, Cork and Fith Helmets, Caps, Tarbouches.

Travelling Requisites. Solid Leather Overland Trunks, compressed cane. Gladstone and Ku Bags, Suit Cases, Rugs, &c.

Rodger's, Kropp's and Mab's Razors. Patent Razor Straps and Shaving Brushes.

ATHLETIC GOODS. A varied stock, including Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M.", Demon, and Ayres central string Racquets, Squash Racquets and Balls, Tennis Balls. A fresh supply weekly. Golf Clubs, Hockey Sticks and Croquet.

BOOTS AND SHOES. All the newest shapes, both Ladies and Gents', in the best English makes. Stock is now completed by large deliveries.

Stohwasser, Leggings and other makes. Fox's spiral Putties.

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOTS AT £1. A SPECIALITY.

Household Linen at specially reduced prices.

Blankets, Pillow Cases, Sheets, Napkins, Tablecloths, Viegellas, Flannelles, Ceylon Flannelle in endless variety.

PERFUMERY, SOAPS, RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDES, MIRRORS (HAND AND SHAVING), FOUNTAIN PENS, INKS, STATIONERY &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co. Cairo & Alexandria.

The Imperial and International Enquiry Bureau for Travellers. 120, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Hotels and Resorts recommended. London, seaside or abroad. Also Plans and Homes furnished or unfurnished Town and Country. Tourist Information for Travellers on the Continent. Tours in Austrian Tyrol, Switzerland, Italian Lakes, etc. Write or call. All inquiries promptly attended to at 120, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Please quote this advertisement. Guide books, shopping commissions, translated, foreign phrase books, French, German, Italian, Spanish. Post free 1s. 6d. each 2s. 6d. Turkey, Egyptian, Arabic, Russian. Miscellaneous, etc. post free 2s. 6d.

NOLIS

Table of shipping rates (NOLIS) for various goods like Céréales, Tourteaux, Graines de coton, etc., listing prices per ton and other details.

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

Table showing traffic returns for Delta Light Railways, Ltd. with columns for Week ended, June 9 1906, and June 23 1906.

EGYPTIAN MINING MARKET.

Table listing mining companies and their share prices, including Central Egypt Exploration, Egypt. Trust and Invest., etc.

COTON

Table showing cotton exportation data for the month of May 1906, listing countries like Angleterre, France, etc., and their respective quantities.

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

Table with 'RECETTES' (Receipts) for the Ramleh Railway Company, showing ticket and other revenue.

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

Table of contract prices for various commodities, including Coton, Gr. de cot., etc.

BRASSERIE DES PYRAMIDES

Table comparing beer sales for the Brasserie des Pyramides, showing sales for 1906 and 1905.

DIRECTION GENERALE DES DOUANES EGYPTIENNES

Table of export tariffs for various goods, listing the tariff rate for each item.

CHARLES EVANS.

Advertisement for Charles Evans, a passenger and shipping agent, with contact information.

DR. LE CLERO'S PILLS

Advertisement for Dr. Le Clero's Pills, describing their benefits for liver and kidney ailments.

DR. LE CLERO'S SOAP.

Advertisement for Dr. Le Clero's Soap, highlighting its medicinal properties.

Allen, Alderson & Co. LIMITED.

Advertisement for Allen, Alderson & Co. Limited, listing various engineering and machinery services.



Advertisement for 'PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE' featuring the Underwriters Fire Extinguisher, emphasizing its simplicity and reliability.

THOS. HINSHELWOOD & Co. ALEXANDRIA.

Advertisement for Thos. Hinshelwood & Co., listing their services as sole agents for various goods.

Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., Limited.

Table showing train schedules for the Egyptian Delta Light Railways, including departure and arrival times for various routes.

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT Co., Ltd.

Advertisement for Cairo Sewage Transport Co., Ltd., providing details about their services.

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LTD.

Advertisement for Alexandria Bonded Warehouse Company, Ltd., listing their bonded warehouse services.

CREDIT LYONNAIS

Advertisement for Credit Lyonnais, a French bank, detailing its capital and services.

LE CREDIT LYONNAIS fait toutes opérations de banque, telles que :

List of banking services provided by Credit Lyonnais, including currency exchange and deposits.

National Gas Engine, Ltd Co.

Advertisement for National Gas Engine, Ltd Co., listing their products and services.

Masons Gas Power Co., Ltd.

Advertisement for Masons Gas Power Co., Ltd., highlighting their suction plants and producers.

Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd.

Advertisement for Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., listing their various engineering products.

R. Warner & Co.

Advertisement for R. Warner & Co., listing their products like water wheels and wind mills.

The Easton Lift Co., Ltd.

Advertisement for The Easton Lift Co., Ltd., listing their lifts for various purposes.

The Egyptian Engineering Co., Ltd.

Advertisement for The Egyptian Engineering Co., Ltd., listing their engineering services.

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD.

Advertisement for Orenstein & Koppel, Ltd., listing their products and services.

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd.

Advertisement for Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd., listing their travel and engineering services.

BOULAO ENGINE WORKS

Advertisement for Boulao Engine Works, listing their mechanical and electrical services.

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, LTD.

Advertisement for Richard Garrett & Sons, Ltd., listing their engineering services.

SHAND, MASON & CO.

Advertisement for Shand, Mason & Co., listing their engineering services.

NOBEL'S EXPLOSIVES CO., LTD.

Advertisement for Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., listing their explosive products.

GEO. ANGUS & CO., LTD.

Advertisement for Geo. Angus & Co., Ltd., listing their engineering services.

TANGYER LIMITED (SOLE VENDORS)

Advertisement for Tangyer Limited, listing their engineering services.

CROMPTON & Co., LTD.

Advertisement for Crompton & Co., Ltd., listing their engineering services.

STEINEMANN, MABARDI & Co.

Advertisement for Steinemann, Mabardi & Co., listing their engineering services.

G. MARCUS & Co.

Advertisement for G. Marcus & Co., listing their engineering services.

MILNER'S SAFE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Advertisement for Milner's Safe Company, Ltd., listing their safe services.

Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Limited

Advertisement for Transatlantic Fire Insurance Company, Ltd., listing their insurance services.

The National Assurance Company of Ireland.

Advertisement for The National Assurance Company of Ireland, listing their insurance services.

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited.

Advertisement for Telephone Company of Egypt, Ltd., listing their telephone services.